

Entered at the Postoffice at Accomac, C. H., Va., as second-class matter.

We are astonished to find our friend of the Virginian is so much "off his foot." Upon rumor current here in Accomac he formulates a condition political which has no existence. He says he has heard "that the County Committee will presume to dictate the names of those who are to fill the various Federal offices in this county." We hasten to reassure our contemporary. We are in a position to state (1) that there has been no meeting of the County Committee; (2) that they have had no arrangement for any purpose by letter or otherwise to dictate anything; (3) they have made no recommendation as a body for any man; and (4) they do not intend to do so. True, in signing papers for certain parties they have "presumed" to sign themselves "County Committee" to give force to their endorsement as they had a right. If they desired authority as a committee, Hon. Thomas Croxton has given it—for in one letter at least, he says: "get all your County Committee-men you can." But, our County Committee-men are servants of the people and act accordingly. No doubt whom they may recommend, as a body would be accepted as the voice of their constituents. But beyond mere personal recommendation they will not go. They would not dare do so as a committee, save by instruction.

If we are to believe the frequent statements of the Baltimore Sun, and give credence to our own personal experiences, the lot of the average dredger in the waters of the Chesapeake is simply fearful. We do not believe, allowing fully for all the lazy dogs who complain to avoid work, there is much exaggeration in the stories told. We have rumors of murders, constant stories of beatings, refusal of wages; and cases where human nature failing to withstand the inhuman force of the logic of belaying pins and revolvers, fainting escapes as best may. All this and more. It is true, the proper authorities take cognizance, with effect, of all these troubles. No doubt employers have at times great difficulties and are often blamed needlessly. But we are compelled to believe that where there is so much "smoke" there is some fire. The poor devil who is employed as dredger slave has some rights. We demand for him a hearing—and our columns are open to him. He has a right to justice, and for him we demand it: at the same time we are ready to hear both sides and give justice where it belongs.

The Readjuster people declared they had settled the State debt. Upon the heels of this declaration the Democratic party made a full requiescence. To test the question of settlement David Parsons by counsel, went before Judge Hughes, of the Federal Court, and asked a decision. Hughes decided against the State. The plain question was, shall coupons be received for taxes? Hughes says yes. Gov. Cameron has made up a case by refusal to obey Hughes' order, thereby placing himself in contempt. The Supreme Court of the U. S. must pass upon the question of the Habeas Corpus case which it raises. Every Democrat agrees to fight the decision. Yet it is, beyond a doubt, a question the infamous Mahone raises for his personal aggrandizement next fall.

We warn our people that this is simply a matter with Mahone to muddle affairs.

The latest news from the dredging cases at Matthews C. H., is that a test case was made and after a patient hearing of five days a verdict of not guilty was rendered. We are glad to hear that our men did not violate the law. It is pertinent just here to protest against the continued indignities by improper arrests, to which the oyster men are so often subjected. Bare suspicion, often provoked solely by the presence of oysters on a boat, is reckoned sufficient cause. It is to be hoped a little sound sense will prevail to prevent the zeal of office from consuming our officials to the injury of our people and their business.

"A true Republican" in a communication to the Organ asks: "Ought not public sentiment in a free country to pillory all political swindlers?" Why, certainly. But why does he wish "to pillory" the petty boss—Riddle—Blair—et al omne? True they are "political swindlers" of the worst stripe, but we don't see exactly why this "true Republican" should so suddenly desire their taking off. However, let us have an early funeral.

Gen. Grant Not Retired.

Under instruction from the committee on military affairs, a motion was made last Monday in the House to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill which names Gen. Grant for re-admission to the army rolls as an officer on the retired list. The motion failed of the necessary two-thirds for a variety of reasons. A few Republicans voted against it because they detected in it, they thought, a trap to catch Republican votes and to put the President in a tight place. Many Democrats, discarding the advice of some of their principal leaders, voted against it because they thought it unwise to restore to the army a citizen who voluntarily withdrew from it to fill a civil office. The precedent would be bad. Some thought Gen. Grant's connection with the transactions of the firm of Grant & Ward required elucidation. Besides, as he has the income from over \$250,000, he is not worse off than many unexpended but equally deserving citizens.—Gen. Croxton opposed the motion with undue bitterness, and made it the occasion of some rather severe criticism upon Grant's military reputation, which, he thought, had been exaggerated by the party that had twice made him its candidate for presidency.—Baltimore Sun.

Parsons' Coupons Again.

In the United States Court yesterday, Judge Hughes, presiding, Attorney General Blair moved the court to suspend the Parsons coupon case, and allow him to take an appeal to the Supreme Court. He argued that this Federal matter, involving the constitutionality of an act, but that as the amount of the claim was less than \$5,000 he could not appeal from the court's decision.

The motion was resisted by Col. Richard H. Maury, counsel for Parsons, and when the argument was concluded the court directed that the following order be entered: In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, Edwin Parsons vs. Morton Marre, Auditor, et al.

This day came again the parties by their counsel and the defendants by the Attorney General, moved the court for a suspension of and an appeal from the preliminary injunction order awarded the complainant on the 11th day of February instant, which motion the court refused, basing the refusal of the appeal on the 3rd section of the act of Congress, approved February 10, 1875, entitled an act to facilitate the disposition of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, which requires that the value of the matter on dispute shall exceed the sum of \$5,000 in order to entitle parties to an appeal.

[Signed.] R. W. Hughes, Judge.

With reference to the refusal of the Auditor to receive the coupons in question there is no doubt that he will come into measures as otherwise he would be arraigned for contempt.

THE COUPON MATTER.

Richmond, February 14.—Gov. Cameron left last night for New Orleans. Before leaving he issued the following order:

To the Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor and Treasurer of Virginia.—Under my oath of office, to see that the Constitution of Va. and laws passed in pursuance thereof are faithfully executed, it becomes my duty to call your attention to the laws prescribing the mode in which all revenues and other dues shall be received and paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth. I order that strict compliance with such be enforced, and that no coupons shall be taken accepted or received for on the part of this Commonwealth except in accordance with the statutes of the State of Virginia.

[Signed] W. E. CAMERON, Governor.

This order is in direct opposition to the order of Judge Robert W. Hughes, of the United States Court for this district.

Worse Than Firearms.

The editor of an Omaha paper in commenting on several cases in that city where children died from the effects of taking cough syrup containing morphia, remarks that opiates, poisons and narcotics are more dangerous than firearms. Mothers should note this and furthermore that different Boards of Health, after making careful analyses have certified that the only purely vegetable preparation of this kind, and one that is in every way harmless, prompt and effective, is Red Star Cough Cure. Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore, and the commissioner of Health, have publicly endorsed this valuable discovery.

In the present Senate the Democrats have thirty-six votes, the Republicans forty. After the 4th of March the Democrats will have but thirty-four, the Republicans forty-two.

The Republicans lost no prominent men from the Senate this year, and they gain Mr. Everts. They retain as leaders in debate and in committee work Messrs. Edmunds, Sherman, Morrill, Hoar, Allison, Wilson, Miller, of California, Ingalls, Frye, Hale, Hawley and some others, all men of experience and more than common ability. The Democrats lose from the Senate Mr. Pendleton one of the ablest of their side, and it is now proposed to take away from them for cabinet positions Messrs. Lamar, Bayard, and Garland, three of their conspicuously able men.—Herald.

The New York World's Albany correspondent gives the following as the latest cabinet make-up: Secretary of State, Thos. F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; Postmaster General, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.

Attorney-General, A. G. Garland of Arkansas; Secretary of the War, Wm. F. Vilas, Wisconsin; Secretary of the Navy, Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana. The World's correspondent adds: "If the faction fight in Ohio should bowl out Thurman for the Interior, McDonald may come to the front, and an Eastern man be placed in the Navy Department."

The Parsons' Injunction Case.

It is understood that Judge Hughes, in the United States Court, filed in Richmond, his opinion in the Parsons' coupons case. The recent order of the Governor as published in Sunday's paper would make it appear that a conflict of authority would ensue and make serious complications, but it is hardly probable that any other coupon cases will come up in the Circuit Court until the Supreme Court shall have rendered its decision in the cases now pending in that Court, unless the amount involved shall be in excess of \$5,000, so that an appeal may be taken.

The Supreme Court will render the decision in the Virginia cases on the 17th of March, and it is more than probable that the Parsons case will be allowed to rest upon quo. until the Supreme Court cases have been decided. Indeed, Col. Richard H. Maury, counsel for Mr. Parsons, said to a representative of this paper that it mattered very little to him if the Auditor should refuse to receive his coupons, as with the Courts order behind him, he would have no difficulty in negotiating them.—Norfolk Virginian.

In the Superior Criminal Court at East Cambridge, Mass., Tuesday, the case of ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, charged with obtaining \$34 under false pretenses, came up for sentence, the plaintiff having pleaded guilty. Moses made an eloquent appeal for mercy, reviewing his past career, and stated that his mind had given way under his trials. He was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction.

Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad.

DELAWARE DIVISION.

On and after February 1st, 1885 (Sundays excepted), trains will leave as follows:

	NORTHWARD.		SOUTHWARD.
Phila.	7:05	A. M.	7:05
Wilmington	7:15	A. M.	7:15
Seaford	7:30	A. M.	7:30
Camden	7:45	A. M.	7:45
Laurel	7:55	A. M.	7:55
Greenwood	8:05	A. M.	8:05
Farmington	8:15	A. M.	8:15
Berlin	8:25	A. M.	8:25
Felton	8:35	A. M.	8:35
Viola	8:45	A. M.	8:45
Woodside	8:55	A. M.	8:55
Wyoming	9:05	A. M.	9:05
DuPont	9:15	A. M.	9:15
Maryland	9:25	A. M.	9:25
Brandywine	9:35	A. M.	9:35
Smyrna	9:45	A. M.	9:45
Clayton	9:55	A. M.	9:55
Georgetown	10:05	A. M.	10:05
Blackbird	10:15	A. M.	10:15
Townsend	10:25	A. M.	10:25
Levee	10:35	A. M.	10:35
Armstrong	10:45	A. M.	10:45
McPheasant	10:55	A. M.	10:55
Elkwood	11:05	A. M.	11:05
Porter	11:15	A. M.	11:15
Beard	11:25	A. M.	11:25
State Road	11:35	A. M.	11:35
New Castle	11:45	A. M.	11:45
Wilmington	11:55	A. M.	11:55
Philadelphia	12:05	A. M.	12:05
Phila.	12:15	P. M.	12:15
Wilmington	12:25	P. M.	12:25
Seaford	12:35	P. M.	12:35
Camden	12:45	P. M.	12:45
Laurel	12:55	P. M.	12:55
Greenwood	1:05	P. M.	1:05
Farmington	1:15	P. M.	1:15
Berlin	1:25	P. M.	1:25
Felton	1:35	P. M.	1:35
Viola	1:45	P. M.	1:45
Woodside	1:55	P. M.	1:55
Wyoming	2:05	P. M.	2:05
DuPont	2:15	P. M.	2:15
Maryland	2:25	P. M.	2:25
Brandywine	2:35	P. M.	2:35
Smyrna	2:45	P. M.	2:45
Clayton	2:55	P. M.	2:55
Georgetown	3:05	P. M.	3:05
Blackbird	3:15	P. M.	3:15
Townsend	3:25	P. M.	3:25
Levee	3:35	P. M.	3:35
Armstrong	3:45	P. M.	3:45
McPheasant	3:55	P. M.	3:55
Elkwood	4:05	P. M.	4:05
Porter	4:15	P. M.	4:15
Beard	4:25	P. M.	4:25
State Road	4:35	P. M.	4:35
New Castle	4:45	P. M.	4:45
Wilmington	4:55	P. M.	4:55
Philadelphia	5:05	P. M.	5:05

South-bound-Express, leaving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m., runs daily, and stops at New Castle 12:05 a. m., Middletown 12:35 a. m., Clayton 12:57 a. m., Harrington 1:28 a. m., Seaford 1:40 a. m., to leave passengers for Wilmington and points North, and to take up passengers for South of Delmar.

North-bound-Express, leaving Delmar at 7:05 a. m., runs daily, and stops at Seaford 7:27 a. m., Harrington 7:57 a. m., Clayton 8:19 a. m., Middletown 8:40 a. m., New Castle 8:52 a. m., to leave passengers from Delmar and points north toward New Castle accommodation Train—Leave Wilmington at 6:15 a. m. and 2:50 p. m. Leave New Castle at 11:25 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.

Day Train—Leave Smyrna for Clayton 7:25 a. m. and 11:05 a. m. 1:44 a. m. 4:15 p. m. Leave Clayton for Smyrna 7:45 a. m. 11:25 a. m. 1:54 p. m. 4:45 p. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Connection—At Porter, with Newark & Delaware Bay Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's Kent Railroad. At Clayton, with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad. At Harrington, with Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wisconsin & Iowa, and Potomac & Annapolis Railroads. CLAYTON & PORTER, General Managers. J. B. Ward, General Passenger Agent.

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No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifling with the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unaccountable exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.
"In 1871 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL, a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am enabled to do my CHERRY PECTORAL saved me."
HORACE FAIRBROTHER.
Bockingham, Va., July 15, 1882.

Group—A Mother's Tribute.
"We live in the country, and my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with cough. It seemed as if he would die from strangling fits. The family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was used, and the cough was cured. We are all delighted in less than half an hour the little fellow was laughing and playing. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GREY.
109 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effective remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried."
A. J. CHANE.
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after various remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."
JOSEPH A. WALDEN.
Plymouth, Mass., April 1, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long ago have died from lung troubles."
J. BRADDOCK.
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

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WARREN LELAND,

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Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND's farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly, scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb, and the right itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND's direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

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for rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, all effects of high blood, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND's permission to invite all who desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to send him personally either at his mansion, Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND's extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquiries much valuable information.

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Exclusively from animal bones,

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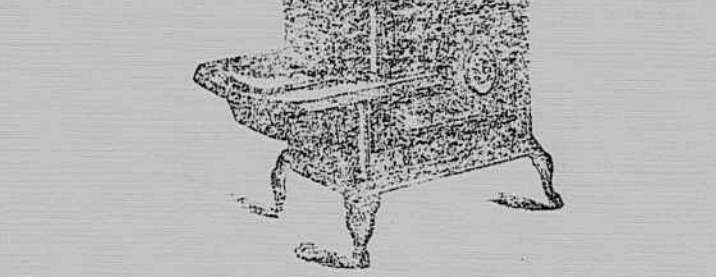
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